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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Vol. XIX, No. 990 Oct. 15—Oct. 21, 1959

Week in Headlines

International

France sought to postpone a summit conference until spring.

UN General Assembly voted to deplore Red Chinese actions in Tibet.

French National Assembly approved de Gaulle's plan for Algeria.

United States

President obtained Taft-Hartley injunction in steel strike but appeals judge stayed its execution.

President shifted Army space team to civilian space agency.

Gen. Geo. C. Marshall died.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

French Seek Summit Delay. In a cabinet statement said to have been written by Pres. de Gaulle, the French Govt. called Oct. 21 for postponement of a projected East-West summit conference until spring of 1960.

The French statement, as opposed to British & U.S. willingness to participate in an early summit meeting, urged delay of the talks to "preserve all the chances for a confrontation . . . that could be decisive for peace." It held that "before such a conference there should be . . . an effective reduction of tension." It suggested that UN developments and "the situation in Southeast Asia, the Near East & Africa" would "provide an opportunity of verifying" the hoped-for reduction of East-West tension. It indicated de Gaulle's view that a summit conference should be "preceded by meetings among them [the Western powers] . . . without haste."

Paris dispatches reported Oct. 21 that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had agreed to meet de Gaulle in Paris before a summit meeting. Khrushchev's acceptance of a French invitation to Paris was said to have been conveyed to de Gaulle Oct. 20 by Soviet Amb.-to-France Sergei A. Vinogradov. The French proposal to delay a summit meeting was attributed to (1) de Gaulle's desire to have personal contact with Khrushchev and to achieve an Algerian settlement in advance of summit talks, and (2) French hopes to test a nuclear weapon early in 1960 and to attend the conference as a full nuclear power.

U.S., Britain Vs. Delay. Pres Eisenhower indicated his disappointment Oct. 21 at the French attempt to postpone a summit meeting.

Mr. Eisenhower's displeasure was implied in a White House statement, issued after learning of the French statement, that he was ready to attend "a Western summit meeting with our allies . . . any time from now on." This was taken as the President's specific reply to French suggestions of a pre-summit Western meeting.

Reuters dispatches from Paris reported Oct. 20 that Pres. Eisenhower, in 2 personal messages to de Gaulle within 48 hours, had urged French acceptance of a Western pre-summit meeting in Paris in early November, to be followed by a summit conference in Paris or Geneva by mid-December. De Gaulle was said to have rejected these proposals & an earlier U.S. suggestion for a Western meeting Oct. 31 on grounds that the disarmament positions to be expounded at a summit conference required careful preparation.

The British Foreign Office welcomed the French declaration of support for a summit meeting Oct. 21 but it declared that Britain hoped the conference would take place "rather earlier" than spring of 1960.

British officials reported Oct. 15-17 that Prime Min. Macmillan & Pres. Eisenhower had reached agreement on the rapid convening of Western pre-summit talks as a step toward an East-West meeting in December. The agreement was said to have been reached in exchanges between the 2 leaders after Macmillan's Oct. 8 election victory. Mr. Eisenhower's formal proposal of an Oct. 31 Western meeting in Paris was said to have been made in notes to Macmillan, de Gaulle & Chancellor Adenauer Oct. 17.

(Adenauer announced Oct. 20 that he would visit Macmillan in London Nov. 17-20 to discuss British-West German differences on disarmament, nuclear weapons, German unity & other matters likely to be examined at a summit conference. Adenauer, addressing the Bonn Foreign Press Assn. Oct. 13, denied rumors that West Germany might extend diplomatic recognition to Poland & other East European countries. He said that to resume diplomatic ties with any nation that recognized East Germany would be to give legal sanction to the existence of 2 Germanies.)*

(A newly-designed East German flag was displayed in Berlin Oct. 7 on the 10th anniversary of the formation of the East German state. 6 West Berlin policemen & 4 East Berlin workers were injured in clashes when the police tried to remove the flags from the 85 West Berlin stations of the East German-operated municipal elevated railway system. The flags were removed Oct. 8. Western protests that the flag incidents were a "provocation" were rejected Oct. 14 by the Soviet military commandant in East Berlin.)

(In addresses to an East Berlin rally, East German Premier Otto Grotewohl & visiting Soviet First Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov said Oct. 6 that East German participation would be sought in any East-West summit conference but that East Germany was not eager to lose its identity in a reunified Germany. Gotewohl said: "Our republic won de facto recognition by the Western powers at Geneva. We will never give up that recognition again.") [See pp. 318D1, 309C2, 294D1]

USSR Ousts U.S. Aide. The chief security officer of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, ex-Navy Lt. Cmndr. Russell A. Langelle, 37, of Long Beach, Calif. was seized by Soviet authorities Oct. 16, accused of espionage and ordered expelled from the USSR. Langelle, his wife & 3 children, left Moscow Oct. 19 and arrived in the U.S. Oct. 21.

U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Edward L. Frears protested Langelle's seizure and rejected the spy charges in a note delivered Oct. 16 and made public the next day. The note charged that Langelle had been seized near the U.S. Embassy by 5 unidentified Soviet officials, had been accused of spying and had been threatened with harm to his family "to enlist his cooperation" in anti-U.S. espionage.

The Soviet Tass news agency charged Oct. 19 that Langelle had been detected giving an unnamed Soviet citizen a package containing 20,000 rubles ($5,000 at official rates) on a Moscow bus Oct. 16 in exchange for espionage information. It said he had been detained by Soviet authorities & found to possess a notebook containing secret data but was released when he showed his diplomatic identification. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 188C2; XVII, 267A2]

(Robert Edward Webster, about 30, a Cleveland, O. plastics technician, was revealed Oct. 19 to have renounced his U.S. citizenship to stay in the USSR. Webster had gone to Moscow for the Rand Development Corp. of Cleveland to work on the plastics exhibit at the American Natl. Exhibition.) [See p. 306D3]

ASIA

UN Vs. Tibet Repression. The UN General Assembly voted by 45-9 (26 abstentions) Oct. 21 to approve an Irish-Malayan resolution deploring

* Addressing the UN General Assembly, Polish Foreign Min. Adam Rapacki called Oct. 2 for UN recognition of both German states to facilitate a "final solution" of the German problem by "normalization of relations between these 2 states & their cooperation." [See pp. 279E1, 134G2]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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Communist Chinese actions in Tibet as increasing world tensions & embittering relations between peoples.

The resolution expressed the Assembly's "grave concern" at the Red Chinese denial of basic Tibetan rights and warned that such actions endangered efforts of "responsible leaders" to promote world peace. It called for no UN measures to support Tibet and expressed no formal condemnation of Communist China's repression of the Tibetan revolt.

The resolution was supported by the U.S., some Western European nations & the Latin American bloc. It was opposed by the USSR & 8 other Soviet-bloc countries. Britain, France, India, Yugoslavia, some European & most Arab states abstained.

British Rep.-to-UN Sir Pierson Dixon told the Assembly Oct. 21 that Britain would not support the resolution because it doubted Tibet's status as an independent country and did not believe the UN had legal authority to intervene. The French abstention was linked to efforts to prevent UN intervention in the rebellion in Algeria. Indian Rep.-to-UN V. K. Krishna Menon expressed Indian "distress" at events in Tibet but said a "warming-up of issues" would not help settle the Tibetan or other world problems.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge called on the UN Oct. 20 to condemn Communist China for the "crime of" violating Tibet's basic rights and for genocide against the Tibetan people. He denounced as "specious arguments" the efforts of Britain & France to treat Tibet as an "internal" Chinese matter outside of UN competence. Ridiculing Soviet opposition to UN action on Tibet, Lodge said the UN had been "asked to believe that it is all right for Chinese Communists to kill Tibetans but that it is a provocation for us to talk about it."

Soviet delegate Kuznetsov denounced the Tibetan resolution Oct. 20 as "designed to bring the [UN] . . . back to the dark period of the cold war." He termed Ireland & Malaya "tools" of Western circles who opposed the apparent relaxation of tension achieved by Soviet Premier Krushchev & Pres. Eisenhower. Kuznetsov, backed by Halim Budo of Albania & Janos Peter of Hungary, charged Oct. 21 that the resolution was "an illegal act" of interference in Red China's domestic affairs.

Irish Foreign Min. Frank Aiken urged Communist China Oct. 20 to begin talks with the Dalai Lama, exiled Tibetan ruler. Aiken said a settlement that would "recognize the right of the small Tibetan people to control their own destiny" would "greatly help the world, including China."

Panchen Lama Lauds Reds. The Panchen Lama, leader of the Chinese-imposed Preparatory Com. for an Autonomous Tibetan Region, told the Chinese People's Congress [Parlt.] in Peiping Oct. 14 that Tibet had entered a phase of "democratic reform" & "peaceful revolution" under Chinese tutelage. He said "reforms" were under way for Tibet's farm population and would be extended to all Tibetans. He lauded Chinese CP Chrmn. Mao Tse-tung as Tibet's "sun," "lodestar & living Buddha" and expressed hopes that India would resolve its border dispute with China by withdrawing "Indian troops from places that they have invaded." [See pp. 320C1, 312B2, 296A2]

Laos Inquiry Ended. The UN Security Council Subcom. on Laos ended a month-long study of the Laotian rebellion Oct. 12 and returned to New York to prepare a report on charges that North Viet Nam had armed & led the Communist rebellion in Laos.

UN sources said Oct. 20 that the subcommittee had found that North Viet Nam had supplied rebels with arms & uniforms but had not found evidence that North Viet Namese troops were fighting in Laos. Japanese informants reported Oct. 14 that Shinichi Shibusawa, subcommittee chairman, had uncovered proof that the Laos rebels were under direct supervision of Marshal Peng Teh-huai, former Red Chinese defense minister & commander of Chinese troops during the Korean war.

Laotian Info. Min. Sisouk Na Champassak Oct. 15 urged the formation of a UN "presence" in Laos to prevent a recurrence of Communist aggression after the subcommittee ended its work. He told a UN news conference that Communist intervention had been suspended during the group's Laos visit but that renewed outbreaks were expected. He said Laos sought "effective protection" from the UN.

(Communist rebels raided Pakse, largest city [30,000] in southern Laos, Oct. 20. Western newsmen reported from Pakse that rebels had carried out more than 60 attacks in the southern Laotian provinces of Champassak, Saravane & Atopeu in the past 6 weeks and controlled more than ½ the 3 provinces' territory. Laotian troops were said to have abandoned 10 of the 12 principal military posts in the area. The southern rebels were described as primitive Kha tribesmen led by North Viet Namese officers. Some fighting continued in northern Laos, near Muong Son in Samneua Province, Muong Het in Xiengkhouang Province & in Phongsaly Province.)

(Premier Phoui Sananikone left Vientiane Oct. 17 for New York to assume the leadership of Laos' UN delegation & to present the Laotian case in the UN Assembly.) [See p. 320E1]

U.S. Sees Red China Threat. Communist China was denounced Oct. 16 by U.S. Asst. State Secy. (for Public Affairs) Andrew H. Berding as the greatest threat to world peace in the wake of the "improvement in the international atmosphere" created by the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks.

Addressing the Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters in Washington, Berding said the Eisenhower-Khrushchev accords had not produced "any significant promise of relaxation of tensions in the Far East." He said: "Either Peiping . . . does not share Moscow's professed desire for a relaxation of tensions, or Peiping does not regard such professions as genuine."

Berding welcomed Khrushchev's recent advice to Chinese Communist leaders not to "test" the capitalist system by force or to attempt to impose "socialism by force of arms." But he said: "We believe that if the Soviet Union is sincere in wanting to safeguard the peace, it has the leverage . . . to insure a measure of responsibility on the part of the Chinese Communists."

Chou Doubts India Crisis. Premier Chou En-lai told Indian Prime Min. Nehru Oct. 7 that the current dispute between India & Communist China was "merely an episode in our age-old friendship."

Chou cabled Nehru in reply to an Indian message hailing Red China's 10th anniversary. Although he acknowledged that there were "some difficulties in relations between the 2 countries," he pledged continued development of Indian-Chinese ties "on the basis of mutual sympathy . . . & the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence."*

Nehru told newsmen in New Delhi Oct. 8 that Chou's message was reassuring but had not settled the border issue. He warned that any further Communist Chinese incursions into India would be "fully resisted," but he said India would not "start military operations . . . at this stage, when we are dealing with this matter on a political level." [See p. 319E3]

ALGERIA

De Gaulle Plan Voted. Pres. de Gaulle's program for Algerian peace & self-determination was approved by the French Natl. Assembly Oct. 16 by a 441-23 vote (28 abstentions).

The vote of confidence technically was given to Premier Michel Debré, who had defended de Gaulle's program in the Assembly as the sole alternative to eventual Algerian secession from France. It was supported by nearly all Gaullist UNR deputies, Popular Republicans, Independents, Socialists & Centrists. It was opposed only by a few extreme right-wing Independents, dissident Gaullists & 9 Communists. 57 deputies (45 from Algeria) were absent during the vote.

9 rightist Gaullists resigned from the UNR Parlt. group Oct. 14 in protest against Debré's blocking of their efforts to lead Assembly opposition to the de Gaulle program and to support total integration of Algeria with France. The dissidents were Jean Thomazo, Léon Delbecque, Pascal Arrighi, Jean-Baptiste Biaggi, Georges Brice, René Cathala, Roger Souchal, Yvon Grasset & Pierre Battesti, many of them leaders of the May 1958 Algiers revolt against the 4th Republic.

* Respect for territorial integrity & sovereignty, nonaggression, noninterference in internal affairs, equality & peaceful coexistence. [See Vol. XVI, p. 421D2; XV, 140A-B2; XIV, 215A-B1]

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Delbecque & 4 others were refused readmittance to the UNR Oct. 17.

(Sen. François Mitterand, interior minister in ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France's cabinet & leftist advocate of a negotiated Algerian peace, escaped assassination Oct. 16 when unknown attackers riddled his car with machinegun bullets in Paris. Lucien Neuwirth, Gaullist deputy, had warned Oct. 15 that "commandos of killers" had been sent to France from Spain to murder "designated" political leaders. French police Oct. 19 raided the homes of 100 rightist leaders & the Paris Hq. of the Popular Movement of May 13.

Rebels Ask Talks. Premier Ferhat Abbas of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. called on France Oct. 20 to begin negotiations with rebels for an Algerian settlement.

Abbas told newsmen in Rabat, Morocco that the "problems created by 5 years of war . . . cannot be settled through public declarations." He declared that "contacts & talks are necessary" to assure the "free play of democracy" proclaimed in de Gaulle's Algerian plan. He asserted that "the UN must intervene concretely to guarantee that right of self-determination if the French persist in refusing to negotiate the . . . guarantees."

(Premier Debré told the French Natl. Assembly Oct. 13 that "instructions" had been issued to assure the safe-conduct to Paris of any rebel delegation empowered to discuss "the methods of a cease-fire" in Algeria.) [See pp. 330A2, 319E2, 312D3, 302E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President. Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 20 gave Deputy Postmaster Edson O. Sessions, 56, a recess appointment as ambassador to Finland.

The President attended the funeral of Gen. George C. Marshall Oct. 20. During services at the Ft. Myer, Va. chapel, Mr. Eisenhower shared a pew with ex-Pres. Truman and spoke to him for the first time since the funeral of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson Sept. 10, 1953. [See p. 143D-E1]

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 20 accepted the credentials of Dr. Yusef Haikal, Jordan's new ambassador to the U.S.

LABOR

Steel Injunction Delayed. An 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction ordering the United Steelworkers to halt their 99-day strike against the major steel manufacturers was signed by U.S. District Judge Herbert Peter Sorg, 47, in Pittsburgh at 2:45 p.m. Oct. 21.

But immediate execution of the injunction was blocked 1¼ hours later by Judge Austin L. Staley, 57, of the U.S. 3d Circuit Court of Appeals. Staley, in Pittsburgh, ordered a stay until at least 10 a.m. Oct. 22 to give the appeals court in Philadelphia time to decide whether to continue the stay further while it considered a union appeal against the injunction.

Staley said he was granting the stay to avert the "chaos" that would result if the steel mills started to reopen but were forced to close again by a reversal of the injunction. Union & industry attorneys concurred in Staley's action, but Asst. Atty. Gen. George Cochran Doub, who had obtained the injunction on Pres. Eisenhower's orders, argued against the delay. He said the national emergency was too great to allow the steel shutdown to continue.

In issuing his injunction & findings, Sorg said the strike "has been inimical to the general welfare, people & strength of our nation." He reported that defense programs, including the Project Mercury program for putting a man into space, were being slowed by the shutdown. He said 265,000 workers in industries other than steel had been made idle by the strike and that should the strike continue, the figure probably would exceed 1,000,000 by the end of November and 2½ million by the end of December.

Pres. Eisenhower, on receiving the report of the inquiry board he had appointed under the Taft-Hartley law, reluctantly had directed the Attorney General Oct. 19 to apply for an injunction. Mr. Eisenhower said that the strike, if continued, would "imperil the national health & safety." "In order to protect the interests of all the American people, this leaves me no alternative than to seek an injunction," Mr. Eisenhower said. "It is a sad day for the nation." The President said it was "essential to the national interest that production be resumed immediately in the steel industry. Free collective bargaining has not worked in this dispute."

The board report said "the parties have failed to reach an agreement, and we see no prospects for an early cessation of the strike. The board cannot point to any single issue of any consequences whatsoever upon which the parties are in agreement."

The board had tried to mediate but had given up Oct. 18 after the union had rejected an industry offer to let arbitration decide the issue of revising working rules. Dr. George W. Taylor, board chairman, said "the differences [were] of such a nature that it is simply not possible to get a meeting of minds with respect to the strike issues."

A controversy among the heads of the steel companies apparently was settled Oct. 18 when Chrmn. Roger M. Blough of the U.S. Steel Corp. won from Chrmn. Edgar F. Kaiser of the Kaiser Steel Corp. an agreement (a) to end Kaiser's separate talks with union leaders, (b) to refuse any separate settlement with the union and (c) to abide by the strategy of the industry's policy committee.

Kaiser had been trying to mediate between the other steel industry chiefs & the union. He had urged his colleagues during N.Y. conferences to accept a "final" offer the union had made Oct. 15, but the companies rejected the union proposal and, at an Oct. 17 Washington meeting with the union leaders, made what Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald characterized as a "totally unacceptable" counteroffer.

R. Conrad Cooper, head industry negotiator, said the management proposal provided for a 3-year contract that ultimately would cost about 10¢ hourly. The union had proposed a 2-year contract costing hourly about 10½¢ the first year & 11½¢ the 2d year but with cost-of-living adjustments in the 2d year that might increase the cost by another 3¢ an hour. The union also proposed that work-rule problems be considered by joint committees and that an over-all committee including outside experts draft a formula for adopting (& sharing the profits of) some automation. The union said the formula could be put into practice in the 2d year of the contract if both sides accepted it.

(Due to strike-caused steel shortages, General Motors closed its Chevrolet assembly plant in Framingham, Mass. Oct. 16 and Chevrolet plants in Atlanta & Janesville, Wis. Oct. 20.) [See pp. 328E-329A2]

(A Senate Small Business Committee majority charged in an Oct. 19 report that a "dangerous monopoly" was developing in the scrap steel industry and that Luria Bros. & Co. was trying to force small competitors out of business. It urged a Justice Department investigation of Luria & of the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, which, it said, Luria controlled. The report, filed by Sen. Russell B. Long [D., La.], said Luria's $500 million-a-year business accounted for ½ of U.S. scrap steel exports & nearly 40% of the domestic U.S. volume, Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel [R., Kan.] dissented.)

SPACE

NASA Gets Army Team. Pres. Eisenhower announced Oct. 21 that he was transferring the Army Ballistic Missile Agency & its team of space scientists, headed by Dr. Wernher von Braun, to the civilian National Aeronautics & Space Administration. The disclosure was made in Augusta, Ga. shortly after the President's arrival there for a 5-day golfing vacation. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told newsmen that the shift would "take the Army out of the field of space exploration."

The transfer was to be made under the Government Reorganization Act, which provided that Presidential reorganization proposals must be submitted to Congress and were to become effective if neither house vetoed them within 60 days. Mr. Eisenhower said the plan would be ready for "the Congress when it reconvenes," but Hagerty said "procedures & mechanics" for the shift would be undertaken immedately.

The President lauded the "Army Ballistic Missile Agency team" and said "the development of 'super booster' special vehicles will be consolidated in the aeronautical & space administration under the immediate direction of this team. I have directed that this program be vigorously press-

ed forward." This development came at a time when von Braun & other Army rocket men had been complaining that ABMA development of the Saturn "super booster" was being delayed by cuts in funds, lack of top-echelon support, uncertainty as to the ABMA's future & fear that Saturn might be canceled.

Maj. Gen. John Bruce Medaris, 57, who as chief of the Army Ordnance Missile Command had complained that the Saturn project was being hamstrung by budget cuts, had confirmed in New York Oct. 20 that he would retire Jan. 31, 3 years before the mandatory retirement age.

Von Braun, whose ABMA team served under Medaris, said in Washington Oct. 20 that Medaris had quit because of "foot dragging" in the Army space program. Von Braun said he might resign also if Saturn were canceled or if his team were broken up or denied a significant role in space development.

Medaris denied in New York Oct. 20 that von Braun had given the correct reason for his resignation. "I think he [von Braun] injected some of his own feelings into this," Medaris said. Both Medaris & von Braun expressed satisfaction Oct. 21 with Pres. Eisenhower's decision to transfer the ABMA to the NASA. [See p. 329G2-E3]

(It was reported Oct. 17 that Roy W. Johnson, 54, would resign as head of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency as soon as a successor was found. He planned to become a professional artist. Johnson had suggested in New York Oct. 9 that a Psychological Warfare Department be created to help the U.S. compete for the world's uncommitted peoples and to counteract the psychological impact of the Soviet space lead.) [See p. 89F3; Vol. XVIII, 392B-F3]

(The Defense Department had announced July 1 that William M. Holaday had been relieved of his duties as guided missiles director and would devote full time to his chairmanship of the Civilian-Military Space Liaison Committee, a post in which it was hoped he would prevent jealousy & friction between the Pentagon & the NASA over space assignments.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 364E2]

X-15 in Powered Flight. The X-15 rocket plane successfully made its first 2 flights under its own power over the Mohave Desert at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. Sept. 17 & Oct. 17 with test pilot Scott Crossfield at the controls. Carried aloft by a B-52, the 2-rocket plane was released at altitudes of 38,000 feet Sept. 17 & 41,000 feet Oct. 17. It exceeded 1,400 mph. in both flights and zoomed up to altitudes of at least 50,000 feet on the first flight, 60,000 feet on the 2d. [See p. 185A-B2]

INVESTIGATION

TV Quiz Probe. The House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight held hearings in Washington Oct. 6-10 on allegedly rigged TV quiz programs. A N.Y. County grand jury had investigated the matter for 9 months in 1958. The House subcommittee had studied the jury's data.

Herbert Stempel of New York, the subcommittee's first witness, testified Oct. 6 that: he had won $49,500 on NBC's quiz show "21" in 1956 but had been given the answers in advance by Dan Enright, the show's executive co-producer (with Jack Barry); after Stempel had appeared against Columbia U. English instructor Charles Van Doren, 33, Enright told him, "We have to find a new champion," and "you've got to go"; Enright then instructed Stempel to miss some questions, and Van Doren became the next winner; Enright told Stempel he received $10,000 weekly from Pharmaceuticals, Inc., the show's sponsor, but by keeping the budget down was able to make "a little gravy."

James Snodgrass, 37, N.Y. (Greenwich Village) artist, who won $4,000 in 1957, testified Oct. 6 that he had been coached by Albert Freedman, another "21" producer, who had been indicted on perjury charges by the N.Y. County grand jury. As proof that he had received answers before the programs, Snodgrass produced registered letters that he had mailed to himself; they contained answers & instructions on how to look nervous. Snodgrass said: after being pitted against Hank Bloomgarden for several weeks, he (Snodgrass) was told to "lose"; however, he decided to answer correctly a question he had agreed to miss; this led to another round of questions with Bloomgarden and cost the producers an unscheduled $73,500.

Mrs. Rose Leibbrand of Washington, who won $130, & ILGWU organizer Richard Jackman of New York, who won $24,500, testified Oct. 7 that they had been coached on "21."

NBC Vice Pres.-General Counsel Thomas E. Ervin testified Oct. 7 that: Howard Felsher, producer of the NBC-TV quiz "Tic Tac Dough," had been discharged because he had refused to swear he had not given answers to contestants; NBC had been "very badly deceived" by Enright, who had given them oral & written

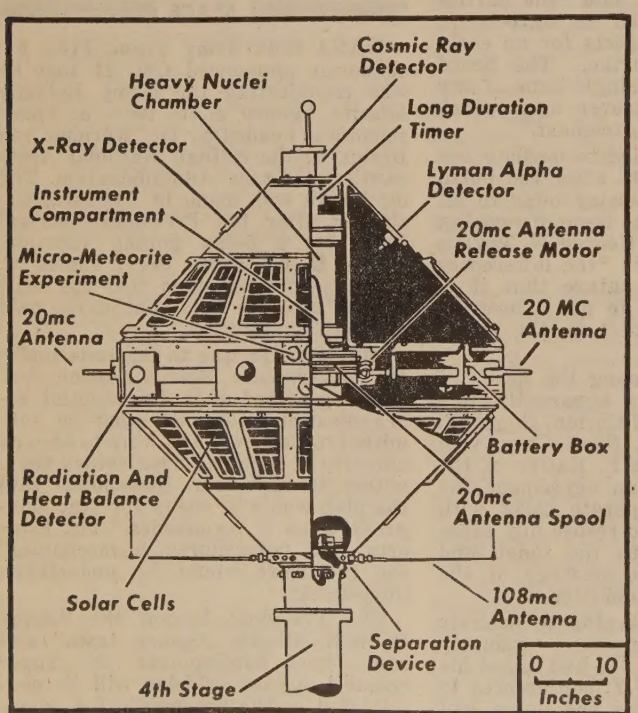

Diagram shows locations of instruments in Explorer VII, the "gyroscope satellite." (Wide World)

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 17

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,489	*$19,491	*$20,764
Currency circulation	*$32,096	*$31,933	*$31,498
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*a$29,500	*$29,479	.....
Agricultural loans§	*a$942	*$944	*$801
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,685,413,552	$13,333,262,333	$10,104,993,397
England note circulation	*£2,108.708	*£2,108.94	*£2,014.135
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,543,106	11,862,845	24,402,570
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	235.92	234.48	217.31
Bond sales (par value)	$25,323,000	$27,520,000	$33,025,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	83.80	83.92	86.77
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	154,058	142,157	59,596
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b6,812,225	6,824,775	6,873,785
Soft-coal output (tons)	c7,645,000	7,795,000	8,663,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b13,086	*13,234	*12,067
Carloadings (cars)	b558,780	572,502	686,521
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.43¼	$2.42⅛	$2.33⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.34⅞	$1.43⅝	$1.46⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.3275	$.328	$.362
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$44.50	$43.50	$42.50
Wholesale food index‡	d$5.86	$5.89	$6.23
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d119.1	119.2	118.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b151	143	147
Failures (Oct. 8)‡	274	224	271

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board a Member banks, 107 cities, Oct. 7 b Oct. 10 c Oct. 3 d Oct. 13

assurances that the program was honest. College student Kirsten Falks, 19, testified Oct. 8 that Felsher had given her answers to "Tic Tac Dough" questions and, after the N.Y. investigation began, had told her (during a wire-tapped phone conversation) not to tell the N.Y. investigators the truth.

Enright testified Oct. 9 that: "Tic Tac Dough" had been rigged 75% of the time; quiz show rigging was a "practice for many years." (NBC had bought Barry-Enright Productions, Inc. for $2,200,000 in May 1957 to gain control of "21," and Barry & Enright were paid salaries of $100,000 a year. The show was dropped in Oct. 1958 during the N.Y. investigation, and Barry & Enright bought up their contracts later for $26,000.)

Edward Kletter, Pharmaceuticals, Inc. vice president, testified Oct. 7 that: Mrs. Vivienne Wax Nearing, who defeated Van Doren, had been paid $10,000 for her appearance although she had won only $5,000; Van Doren had been given a $5,000 advance on his possible winnings in Dec. 1956 when he conceivably could have lost all he had won (he finally won $129,000 and received a $50,000-a-year NBC contract as consultant on public affairs & education).

Art Franklin & Alfred Davis, express agents for "21," testified Oct. 7 that their attorney, Edwin M. Slote, had advised them not to tell the truth to N.Y. District Atty. Frank S. Hogan or to the N.Y. grand jury. Franklin said NBC had "kept their hands as clean as possible by kicking it under the carpet."

Charles Van Doren telegraphed the subcommittee Oct. 8 that at "no time was he supplied with any questions or answers" for "21." He was relieved of all assignments by NBC the same day "pending final determination" of the inquiry. Rep. Oren Harris (D., Ark.), subcommittee chairman, invited Van Doren to testify Oct. 8 or 9 but ordered him subpoenaed Oct. 9 after he failed to appear. Attempts to serve the subpoena were unsuccessful until Oct. 14, when Van Doren returned from New England and denied that he had evaded the subpoena.

Edward Hilgemeier Jr., N.Y. actor, testified Oct. 8 that he had touched off the quiz scandal by "blow[ing] the whistle" on CBS' "Dotto" in 1958 on discovering that it was fixed.

FCC Chrmn. John C. Doerfer told the subcommittee Oct. 10 that the FCC had no power to act against the rigging of TV quiz shows. Neither his office nor the N.Y. District Attorney's offices had been able to find any violations of law, he declared. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 372G2]

FOREIGN NEWS

Great Britain

Cabinet Revised. Prime Min. Macmillan named a new 19-member British cabinet Oct. 14 in which principal portfolios remained unchanged but responsibility for science & aviation was centralized in new ministries. The new cabinet was chosen after the sweeping Conservative election victory Oct. 8.

Wide World
MACMILLAN

Ex-Defense Min. Duncan Sandys, 51, son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill, was named to head a new Aviation Ministry responsible for missile development, radar, electronics, the aircraft industry & commercial aviation. Viscount Hailsham, 52, former Conservative Party chairman & lord president of the council, became Lord Privy Seal, a traditional post now responsible for all British science, including the Atomic Energy Authority, the Scientific & Industrial Research Dept., and research in medicine, agriculture & space.

In other significant changes, ex-Labor Min. Iain Macleod replaced Alan T. Lennox-Boyd as colonial secretary; Edward Heath, Conservative whip in Parlt.,† became labor minister; Home Secy. Richard Austen Butler succeeded Hailsham as Conservative chairman, and ex-Paymaster Gen. Reginald Maudling replaced Sir David Eccles as Board of Trade president. Macleod, Butler, Heath & Maudling were considered leaders of the Conservatives' "liberal" wing; their promotions were believed to presage a new approach to the African & economic problems. The Supply Ministry, headed by Aubrey Jones, not a cabinet member, was dissolved.

The new British cabinet: Prime Min. & First Lord of the Treasury—Harold Macmillan*; Home Secy.—Richard Austen Butler*; Foreign Secy.—Selwyn Lloyd*; Lord Chancellor—Viscount Kilmuir*; Exchequer Chancellor—Derick Heathcoat Amory*; Commonwealth Relations State Secy. & Lord Pres. of the Council—Earl of Home; State Secy. for Scotland—John Maclay*; Housing, Local Govt. & Welsh Affairs Min.—Henry Brooke*; Duchy of Lancaster Chancellor—Dr. Charles Hill*; Lord Privy Seal—Viscount Hailsham; Aviation Min.—Duncan Sandys; Colonial Secy.—Iain Macleod; Defense Min.—Harold Watkinson; Education Min.—Sir David Eccles; Paymaster Gen.—Lord Mills; Board of Trade Pres.—Reginald Maudling; Labor Min.—Edward Heath; Transport Min.—Ernest Marples.

Defense Shifts. In the most important of a series of defense command shifts ordered by Macmillan Oct. 16, British High Comm.-to-Australia Lord Carrington, 40, was named to succeed the Earl of Selkirk as First Lord of the Admiralty. Supply Ministry Parlt. Secy. William Johnson Taylor, 56, became Parlt. state undersecretary for air, and Admiralty Financial Secy. Charles Ian Orr-Ewing was named to replace T. G. D. Gailbraith as Civil Lord of the Admiralty. State Secy. for War Christopher Soames, War Office Financial Secy. Hugh Fraser & Air Secy. George Ward retained their posts. State Undersecy. for Air Airey Neave resigned, and Lord Selkirk was named British commissioner to Singapore. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 401C3, 5E1]

(James Griffiths, 69, doctrinaire Welsh Socialist, resigned Oct. 17 as deputy leader of the Labor Party in Parlt. to make way for the "younger members of the party.")

Travel Funds Freed. The £100 ($280) annual limit on foreign currency used for travel & purchases abroad by Britons was lifted by the British Treasury Oct. 19 (effective Nov. 1) for the first time since World War II. New regulations permitted travellers to buy up to £250 ($700) worth of foreign currency from local banks, additional sums from the Bank of England. [See p. 119B2]

Church Panel on Suicide. A Church of England committee headed by Principal J. T. Christie of Jesus College, Oxford U., recommended Oct. 19 that attempted suicide no longer be condemned by the church as a sin nor punished as a crime.

Soviet Union

Consumer Increase Set. The Soviet Govt. & Communist Party Central Committee ordered immediate steps Oct. 16 to increase consumer goods production by 42% over 1958 output within 2 years.

Announcements published in Soviet newspapers pledged a redesigning of all Soviet consumer goods to "match the best foreign samples" and substantial increases in output to meet the USSR's "ceaselessly growing" demand. The statements conceded "a shortage of television sets, pianos, childrens' bicycles, washing & sewing machines, refrigerators" & other household goods. They ordered party & industrial planners "to take measures for a considerable increase in the production & expansion of variety, in improvement of quality of these goods."

The order set the following consumer production goals for 1961 (1958 output in parentheses): refrigerators 796,000 (359,600), washing machines 1,215,000 (463,000), vacuum cleaners 510,000 (246,000), sewing machines 3,470,000 (2,685,000), motorcycles 280,000 (25,000), children's bicycles 1,565,000 (1,024,000), electric irons 6,586,000 (2,086,000).

(A recent Soviet book entitled The Economy of the USSR in 1958 was described by the N.Y. Times Oct. 14 as containing previously unknown statistical information on the USSR. It disclosed that 1958 Soviet production was devoted 28.4% to consumer goods & 71.6% to industrial goods. It contained the following population data for 1958: births 25.3 per 1,000; deaths 7.2 per 1,000; marriages 12.5 per 1,000; divorces .9 per 1,000; infant mortality 40.6 per 1,000 (compared with 84 in 1951); life expectancy 69 years for women, 63 for men. The USSR's working population (excluding students & armed forces) was reported as: industry & construction 31%, agriculture & forestry 42%, transport & communication 7%, retail trade & public catering 5%, education

* Post unchanged
† Martin Redmayne became new Conservative chief whip.

& health 10%; Govt., credit & insurance 2%, housing & municipal economy 2%.‡ [See pp. 267G1, 228A3, 218F1, 155A3]

U.S. Sens. Frank Moss (D., Utah), Ernest Gruening (D., Alaska) & Edmund Muskie (D., Me.) told Moscow newsmen Oct. 19 that a month's tour of the USSR had convinced them that Russia was assuming world leadership in dam & hydroelectric construction. They reported that Soviet engineers were working with 7,000 Chinese experts on plans to build a mammoth dam in the Inchang Gorge, east of Chungking, China, with a 25 million-kw. capacity, 12 times the power generated by the U.S.' Grand Coulee Dam. [See p. 190D3]

Govt. Shifts. The appointment of Deputy Chrmn. Konstantin F. Lunev of the USSR's State Security Com. as chairman of the Kazakhstan (Republic) State Security Com. was disclosed by Kazakh newspapers arriving in Moscow Oct. 14. Lunev apparently replaced Vladimir V. Gubin, last reported chief of the Kazakh security agency. His appointment was believed linked to labor unrest in the Temir-Tau steel center, near Karaganda. [See p. 275B1]

Ukrainian CP Secy. Stepan V. Chervonenko was named Oct. 14 to replace Pavel F. Yudin as Soviet ambassador to Red China. Yudin, Soviet envoy in Peiping since 1953, was transferred to "other work." [See Vol. XIII, p. 414D3]

Soviet novelist Mikhail A. Sholokov, meeting a group of American writers at a discussion in Washington arranged by the Inst. of Contemporary Arts, denounced author Boris Pasternak Sept. 25 as a "hermit crab" who had shunned contact with Soviet reality. [See p. 299D3]

(Sholokov, who was a member of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's entourage on his visit to the U.S., was said by the N.Y. Times Sept. 1 to have been invited to accompany Khrushchev despite a literary controversy in which he reportedly had refused to alter the pessimistic conclusion of his forthcoming novel "The Virgin Soil Upturned.")

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Afghanistan. Prince Mohammed Naim, Afghan foreign minister, ended 3 days of talks with Pres. Eisenhower & State Dept. officials Oct. 14 and told newsmen in Washington that Afghanistan was unlikely to get a "reasonable return" from its Helmland Valley hydroelectric project unless it was completed quickly & began producing power. The project, built with $49½ million in Export-Import Bank loans & matching Afghan Govt. funds, was said still to require $30 million worth of power-generating equipment. [See p. 176C3]

Austria. Chancellor Julius Raab, addressing Vienna ceremonies marking the opening of the World Refugee Year, appealed Oct. 17 for $6 million to help resettle 15,000 aged & sick refugees remaining in Austrian camps or dependent on Austrian aid. Raab disclosed that more than 3,100 refugees had crossed into Austria from Communist countries during 1959. [See p. 3B2]

(The Nansen Medal for refugee work was awarded Oct. 13 to Oskar Helmer, Austrian interior minister during the 1956 Hungarian exodus to Austria.)

Belgian Congo. 30 Balube tribesmen were killed & about 1,000 huts were burned & destroyed in attacks Oct. 13-17 by Lulua tribesmen in & near Luluabourg in the Kasai Province area of the Belgian Congo. The attacks reportedly were caused by rioting begun at a soccer match between the 2 tribes. 4 Luluas were killed Oct. 16 by Belgian-officered African troops sent to restore order in the Luluabourg area.

5 Africans were killed by police Oct. 14 when 1,000 members of the Ngouziste cult rioted in Matadi and attacked Europeans. [See pp. 38E2, 23E2, 4G2]

Cameroons. The UN General Assembly voted by 76-0 (2 abstentions) Oct. 16 to approve Trusteeship Com. recommendations for a plebiscite in the British-administered Southern Cameroons to determine whether the area should merge with Nigeria or with the French Cameroons. [See p. 323C1]

(The N.Y. Times reported Sept. 21 that more than 100 persons had been killed in the French Cameroons since July by terrorist bands of the Union of Cameroon Peoples, headed by Félix Moumie, in exile in Guinea.) [See p. 215D2]

Canada. Charges that the Canadian economy depended on unstable short-term U.S. capital (attracted by high Canadian interest rates) to finance imports & public expenditures were voiced by Lester B. Pearson, opposition Liberal Party leader, at an Intl. Business Systems Conference in Toronto Oct. 12. [See pp. 146A3, 143G2]

Ceylon. Mapitigama Buddharakhita Thero (reverend), 37, head priest of the Rajamaha Viharaya Buddhist temple near Colombo & a member of the ruling Sri Lanka Party's executive committee, was arrested Oct. 14 in connection with the murder of Prime Min. Bandaranaike. H. P. Jayawardena, a printing plant manager, & C. Amerasinghe, an indigenous physician, also were arrested. [See p. 315F1]

Cyprus. Archbishop Makarios & Lt. Gen. George Grivas, commander of the former EOKA terrorist movement, met on Rhodes Oct. 7-9 and agreed to end their dispute over the political future of the Cypriot Republic. [See p. 323E1]

Czechoslovakia. Revised directives for Czechoslovakia's 3d 5-year plan (1961-65), outlined to a recent Czech CP Central Com. meeting & cited Oct. 13 by the N.Y. Times, called for increasing Czech steel output from 5½ million tons in 1958 to 11,600,000 tons, 7,300,000 tons of it in rolled products, by 1965. [See p. 202A3]

East Germany. Evangelical Bishop Otto Dibelius told East & West German Protestant pastors in a letter made public Oct. 17 that it was "blasphemy to regard the rulers of a totalitarian state as powers" worthy of respect. Dibelius, 75, ranking Protestant prelate of Berlin & Brandenburg, said he would not obey East German traffic regulations on the autobahn linking West Germany & Berlin. [See p. 146A3]

2 Red Army soldiers identified only as Pvts. Shipachev & Chernachorov deserted their units in East Germany Oct. 20 and were flown to asylum in West Germany by U.S. military authorities in Berlin. U.S. Army Pvt. Michael Potrovcin, 27, of Jersey City, N.J. was listed as AWOL in East Germany Sept. 24. [See p. 227G2]

(Western military missions to Red Army Hq. in Potsdam protested Oct. 20 that Soviet sentries had fired at U.S. & French officers, during Red Army maneuvers near Potsdam.)

France. A 2.6% increase, from 156 francs to 160.15 (32.4¢), in hourly minimum wages was ordered by the French Govt. Oct. 15 (effective Nov. 1) due to price increases averaging 5.9% since the Dec. 1958 devaluation of the franc. [See p. 298C2]

Greece. The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 18 that negotiations for constructing a NATO IRBM base in Greece apparently had been abandoned by the U.S. & Greek Govts. The failure to reach accords on establishing missile bases in Greece & France presumably would limit NATO to IRBM bases in 3 countries—Britain, Italy & Turkey. [See p. 331E1]

Hungary. Govt. spokesmen Oct. 17 disclosed the executions of 7 persons in July-August for alleged crimes committed during the 1956 revolt. [See p. 306F2]

India. Negotiations on Indian-Pakistani border disputes were convened in New Delhi & Karachi Oct. 15. Lt. Gen. K. M. Sheikh, Pakistani interior minister, headed a delegation to New Delhi for talks with Indian officials led by Mines, Steel & Fuel Min. Sardar Swaran Singh. An Indian delegation to Karachi was led by Finance Ministry Secy. M. V. Rangarchi. A communiqué from the New Delhi talks Oct. 20 said both sides had agreed on security regulations to prevent clashes between border units. [See p. 279D2]

Indonesia. Ex-Vice Pres. Mohammed Hatta attacked Pres. Sukarno's financial policies Oct. 8 on grounds that they were "un-useful" and had harmed the Indonesian people. Hatta, Sukarno's chief aide until his resignation in 1956, criticized the devaluation of all large-denomination banknotes and the freezing of all bank accounts of over 25,000 rupias. [See p. 274A3; Vol. XVIII, 73G2, 66D1]

Iraq. Maj. Gen. Ahmad Saleh el-Abdi, Baghdad military governor, said Oct. 15 that a 2d plot to assassinate Premier Kassem had been uncovered. He charged that UAR troops

‡ Women were said to fill 45% of the USSR's industrial jobs, 30% of construction jobs, 28% of transportation posts & 85% of health jobs. 272,100 of the USSR's 329,000 physicians were women. The Soviet "intellegentsia" was said to number 15,460,000 persons, including 2,240,000 in managerial positions, 2,570,000 in engineering & technical work, 2,080,000 teachers, 1,178,000 full & part-time students of higher schools, 329,000 physicians, 1,047,000 semi-trained medical workers, 67,000 lawyers & legal workers. [See p. 306E3]

had been "concentrated" along Iraq's borders during the previous attempt to kill Kassem. [See p. 327G2]

Israel. The Foreign Ministry disclosed Oct. 18 that the French Govt.-owned Renault Co. had cancelled contracts for the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. of Israel to construct 2,400 Renault autos in Israel. Renault's action was said to have resulted in its removal from the Arab League boycott of firms doing business with Israel.

The Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Com. (boycotted by Israel) condemned Israel Oct. 6 for expelling 350 Bedouins to the UAR from their traditional home in the Negev Desert. [See p. 304B1]

Italy. Premier Segni disclosed Oct. 13 that the USSR had asked "all the countries of the Atlantic Alliance . . . for credits." He said Italy had been asked to supply 62 billion lire ($1 billion) worth of "goods & services on credit." [See p. 326D3]

The Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church reported Oct. 20 that negotiations for a proposed unity conference of the Roman Catholic & Eastern Orthodox Churches had been abandoned due to "complications." [See p. 298C3]

Morocco. Devaluation of the Moroccan franc from 420 to 506 to the U.S. dollar was ordered Oct. 17 as one of several austerity measures to free Morocco from economic dependence on France. Other actions, taken Oct. 17-18: (a) repeal of the Tangier royal charter & ending of the city's free monetary zone; (b) establishment of controls over monetary transfers with France, ending franc zone agreements governing such transfers; (c) orders for repatriating all Moroccan-owned liquid capital & profits held abroad. [See p. 228D2]

A $25 million one-year credit was granted to Morocco Oct. 17 by the Intl. Monetary Fund.

Pakistan. Transfer of the Pakistani Govt. from Karachi to Rawalpindi, 750 miles away in northern Pakistan, was begun Oct. 20 with the departure of 350 civil servants for Murree, a resort near the new capital. Rawalpindi would serve as Govt. seat only until the construction of a new capital on a nearby plateau. [See p. 195C3]

Philippines. U.S. Rep.-to-UN Walter S. Robertson charged Oct. 18 that Leon Maria Guerrero, Philippine ambassador to Britain & UN delegate with whom he recently had clashed, had made anti-U.S. propaganda broadcasts for the Japanese during World War II under the pseudonym Ignacio Javier. [See p. 330C3]

United Arab Republic. In a revision of the UAR's military command, announced Oct. 18, Adm. Soliman Ezzat & Air Marshal Mahmoud Sidky became commanders-in-chief, respectively, of the Navy & Air Force under Gen. Ali Amer, new chief of staff of armed forces. Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer remained commander-in-chief of armed forces.

West Germany. A Canadian-West German agreement reported Oct. 10 by the N.Y. Times provided for joint procurement & standardized equipping of U.S.-designed Lockheed F-104 Starfighter jets, which were to be adopted as a standard fighter by both countries. West Germany was to build 210 of the planes, Canada 247, at an initial cost of $1 million per unit. The Bundestag was reported to have approved a $1¾ billion procurement program for joint West German-French-Italian production of the U.S.' Hawk anti-aircraft missile. [See pp. 217F3, 171F3]

Bremen elections Oct. 11 returned the Socialist Democratic Party to control of the city-state's parliament. [See p. 130F3]

Kiril Z. Maslenkoff, leading member of the Bulgarian trade mission, was sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment Oct. 1 for spying on U.S. missile bases in West Germany.

Bernard Rakers, 54, former head of the Auschwitz (Oswiecim) concentration camp serving a life sentence, was sentenced to another 6-year term Oct. 9 for the attempted murder of a camp inmate. [See p. 275E2]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. Maj. Huberto Matos, military leader of Camaguey Province & an ex-aide of Premier Fidel Castro during the revolution, was arrested Oct. 21 at Agramonte military hq. on conspiracy charges. Matos' arrest came after he had tendered his resignation to Castro, saying that the revolution had not fulfilled its program and charging Communist penetration of the government. In an Oct. 21 address in Camaguey, Castro linked Matos with ousted Pres. Urrutia Lleo & the Student Federation of Camaguey and charged him with treason & blocking agrarian reform in the province.

(A crowd gathered in the town of Florida Oct. 21 with the intention of marching to Camaguey, 25 miles away, to support Castro. It was dissuaded from doing so by the local military post commander, Capt. José Manuel Hernandez, who then shot himself to death.)

Because of increased counter-revolutionary activity, Castro Oct. 17 appointed his brother, Raúl, 28, as minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and abolished the Ministry of National Defense. National Defense Minister Maj. Augusto R. Martinez Sanchez was shifted to the Labor Ministry, replacing Manuel Fernandez Garcia, who resigned under pressure. Castro simultaneously reconstituted the military services & National Police as the Rebel Army, Rebel Air Force, Revolutionary Navy & Revolutionary National Police.

A Cuban Airlines Viscount plane en route from Havana to Santiago with 36 passengers was seized in flight Oct. 2 by 3 passengers, who threatened the pilot with hand grenades & a pistol. They forced him to land at Miami Intl. Airport, where they asked for asylum. The 3: Esteban Betancourt, 47, his daughter Glorida, 16, & Osvaldo Herandez, 28.

Austin Young & Peter John Lambton, U.S. citizens seized in an alleged anti-government plot in Pinar del Rio, were being held on charges of homicide & conspiracy, Cuban authorities informed the U.S. Embassy Oct. 5. The homicide charge arose out of the death of a Cuban soldier in an exchange of gunfire when the 2 Americans & several Cubans were captured. [See p. 315G3]

Castro's radio-TV attack on the Cuban newspapers Diario de la Marina and Advance as "counter-revolutionary" was answered Sept. 30 by a front-page Diario editorial charging that Castro had created "an atmosphere of coercion." The newspaper had criticized Castro Sept. 26 for his austere economic program, which, it said, threatened to reduce Cuba "to the same level of life as the Asian & European nations unable to advance because of Soviet communism." However, in a telegram Oct. 3 to the Inter-American Press Assn. meeting in San Francisco, Diario director José R. Rivero said Cuban newspapermen were not persecuted and could express themselves freely. Cuban members of the association were exonerated Oct. 5 of having accepted subsidies from the Batista regime.

The Cane Planters Assn. was reported Aug. 23 to have demanded the seizure of 43 of Cuba's 161 sugar mills. The association complained that the mills, all Cuban owned, had not paid association advances. Seizure of the Managua mill in Las Villas Province was reported Aug. 22. (Under the Agrarian Reform Law, the 31 U.S.-owned mills, which produced 35% of Cuba's sugar cane on approximately 1,660,000 acres of land, were to be expropriated after the 1960 crop and the owners were to receive 20-year 4½% bonds.) [See p. 234D1]

OBITUARIES

Stepan Bandera, 50, Ukranian nationalist leader who headed World War II guerilla force (Banderovtsy) against Russian & Polish armies; Oct. 15 in Munich of unexplained cyanide poisoning. (Bandera & 2 other nationalists were sentenced to death in 1936 for the 1934 assassination of Polish Interior Min. Bronislaw Pieracki but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Bandera was freed by the Nazi invasion in 1939 but later was jailed by the Nazis also.)

Cmndr. William James G. Carr, 64, Canadian naval officer, author of sea stories ("By Guess & By God," "Brass Hats & Bell-Bottomed Trousers"); Oct. 2 in Toronto.

Dr. Eugene A. Colligan, 71, Hunter College (N.Y.) pres. (1933-39) whose resignation was forced after he had been accused of fascist leanings; Oct. 15 in Plandome Manor, N.Y.

Most Rev. Thomas J. Danehy, 45, Maryknoll "jungle bishop" of upper Amazon River since 1942; Oct. 9 of heart attack in Lima.

Errol Flynn, 50, Australian-born film star noted for swashbuckling roles; Oct. 14 in Vancouver, B.C. of heart attack. [See Vol. XI, p. 210K]

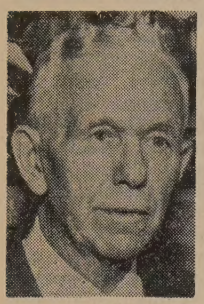
Genevieve Fox (Mrs. Raymond Garfield Fuller), 71, children's book author ("Army Surgeon," "Sir Wilfred Grenfell"); Oct. 6 in Bar Harbor, Me.

Dr. Josef Franz Hoop, 64, pres. of Liechtenstein's 14-member Landtag, prime minister 1927-46; Oct. 19 in Chur, Switzerland after surgery.

Gerald Hoffnung, 34, British cartoonist & musical satirist; Sept. 28 in London of cerebral hemorrhage.

Taylor Holmes, 80, actor; Sept. 30 in Hollywood.

George Catlett Marshall, 78, World War II U.S. Army Chief of Staff; Oct. 16 in Washington.



Wide World
MARSHALL in DEC. 1955

Son of a prosperous wood & coal merchant, Marshall was born in Uniontown, Pa. Dec. 31, 1880. Educated at VMI. Commissioned 2d lieutenant 1902. Asst. chief of staff of First Division during World War I in France. Known as good tactical & operations officer, he planned capture of Sedan, which was taken by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. After MacArthur became Army Chief of Staff in 1930, Marshall's nomination as brigadier general was passed over repeatedly, allegedly because he lacked combat experience. Became brigadier general in 1936 (after MacArthur's retirement in 1935). Appointed Chief of Staff Aug. 29, 1939, 2 days before Germany invaded Poland. As war progressed, Marshall favored making all war theaters subsidiary to allied invasion of France. After Germany surrendered, Gen. Eisenhower succeeded Marshall as Chief of Staff (in 1945). Marshall was Pres. Truman's personal representative to Nationalist Chinese 1945-47 and became State Secy. in 1947. Implemented Truman Doctrine through Marshall Plan (U.S. economic & military aid to European nations), for which he received Nobel Peace Prize in 1953. Resigned as State Secy. in 1948 because of ill health. American Red Cross president 1949-50. As Defense Secy. 1950-51, he signed order relieving Gen. MacArthur of his Korea command after Truman-MacArthur conflict. Twice married: to Elizabeth Carter Coles Marshall in 1902 (she died in 1927) & to Katherine Tupper Brown Marshall in 1930. He had no children. [See p. 127D3; for previous biog. data, see Vols. X, p. 291N; VII, 4D-E]

Dr. Edwin Mims, 87, head of Vanderbilt U. English Dept. 1912-42, author of books on changing South; Sept. 15 in Nashville, Tenn.

Prince Petsarath, 68, of Laos, cousin of King Sisavang Vong, viceroy during Japanese World War II occupation (he headed Free Laos movement and declared Laotian independence in 1945); Oct. 14 in Luang Prabang of stroke.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Wynford Rees, 61, Welsh-born cmndr. of British 19th Indian Division in World War II Burmese campaign; Oct. 15 in London.

Omer Simeon, 57, jazz clarinetist; Sept. 17 in New York.

Sir Matthew Smith, 79, British "Fauvist" painter; Sept. 29, London.

Dr. Trentwell Mason White, 58, Lesley College (Cambridge, Mass.) pres. since 1944, author, editor, ex-pres. of Lothrop, Lee & Shepard (publishers); Sept. 18 in Boston.

Dr. Charles Fore Wilkinson Jr., 47, Dept. of Medicine chrmn. at NYU's Post-Graduate Medical School, authority on inheritance of arteriosclerosis; Sept. 29 in Westport, Conn. (suicide by shooting due to health).

Dr. Milton C. Winternitz, 74, Yale School of Medicine dean 1920-35, pathologist; Oct. 3 in Hanover, N.H.

SPORTS

Auto Racing. Grand Prix of France & Europe (about 260 miles)—won by Tony Brooks, 27, of London in a Ferrari in 2 hr. 1:26 (128 mph. average speed) in Rheims, France July 5. Rouen (France) Grand Prix (142.27 miles)—won by Stirling Moss of Britain in a Cooper-Borgward in 1 hr. 28:5.8 (96.89 mph. average speed) July 12. Rouen sports car race (130 miles)—won by Moss in a Maserati in 1 hr. 29:40.9 (95.18 average speed) July 12. British Grand Prix (225 miles)—won by Jack Brabham of Australia in a Cooper Climax in 2 hr. 30:11.6 (89.88 mph. average speed) in Aintree, Eng. July 18. Kiwanis Grand Prix (150 miles)—won by Richie Gunther of Granada Hills, Calif. in a Ferrari in 1 hr. 44 (88.75 mph. average speed) in Riverside, Calif. July 19. Auvergne Grand Prix (130 miles)—won by Moss in a Cooper-Borgward in 1 hr. 41:46 (76.631 mph. average speed) in Clermont, France July 26. Grand Prix (150 miles)—won by Richie Gunther of Gra- 2 hr. 9:31.6 in a Ferrari (143.5 mph. average speed) in Berlin Aug. 2. Little Le Mans 8-hr. endurance race for small foreign-made cars—won by Skip Callinan & Roger Penske in Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.'s Fiat Abarths at Lime Rock, Conn. Aug. 15. Grand Prix of Portugal (211 miles)—won by Moss in a Cooper in 2 hr. 11:56 (96 mph. average speed) Aug. 23. 2-way American speed ercord for speedliners—330.5125 mph., set by Mickey Thompson of El Monte, Calif. in a Challenger I (314.904-mph. record average speed) at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah Aug. 29. (The team of Morris Bros. & Sturdy of Canoga Park, Calif. broke the CX roadster record during the race with 174.715 mph. in a modified Model A with a Chevrolet engine.) Grand Prix of Italy (257.25 miles)—won by Moss in a Cooper (125-mph. record average speed for the race) at Monza Sept. 13. World speedway championship—won by Ronnie Moore of New Zealand, at Wembley, Eng. Sept. 19. International Gold Cup (150 miles)—won by Moss in a Cooper-Climax with 96.29 mph. average speed at Boulton Park, Eng. Sept. 26. International Grand Prix (101.6 miles)—won by Walter Hansgen of Westfield, N.J. in a Lister-Jaguar with 87.5 mph. average speed at Watkins Glen, N.Y. Sept. 26. $25,000 U.S. Grand Prix for sports cars (200 miles)—won by Phil Hill of Santa Monica, Calif. in a Ferrari, in 2 hr. 16:45 (race record) with 89.05 mph. average speed, in Riverside, Calif. Oct. 11.

Boxing. World bantamweight title—won by Jose Becerra, 23, of Mexico City by an 8th-round knockout of champion Alphonse Halimi, 24, of France, in Los Angeles July 8. World welterweight title—retained by Don Jordan by a 15-round decision over Danny Moyer, 19, of Portland, Ore. in Portland July 10. World junior lightweight title—won by Harold Gomes, 25, of Providence City, R.I. by a 15-round decision over Paul Jorgenson in Providence July 20. World flyweight title—retained by Pasqual Perez, 33, of Argentina (for the 8th time) by a 15-round decision over Kenji Yonekura of Japan in Tokyo Aug. 10. World light heavyweight title—retained by Archie Moore, 43, by a 3d-round KO of Yvon Durelle, 29, of Canada in Montreal Aug. 12. World featherweight title—retained by Davey Moore, 25, of Springfield, Ohio by an 11th-round KO of Hogan (Kid) Bassey, 27, of Nigeria in Los Angeles Aug. 19. NBA world middleweight title—won by Gene Fullmer, 28, of West Jordan, Utah by a 14th-round KO of Carmen Basilio, 32, of Chittenango, N.Y. in San Francisco Aug. 28. ("Ring" magazine said Sept. 3 that Sugar Ray Robinson was titleholder, Fullmer No. 1 contender.)

Swimming. Among world records approved by the International Swimming Federation Oct. 8 (set in 1959 unless otherwise noted): **Men's** 110-yd. free-style—0:55.1, by John Devitt of Australia in Sydney Feb. 7; 200-meter free-style—2:01.5*, by Tsuyoshi Yamanaka of Japan in Osaka July 26; 220-yd. free-style—2:02.2, by Jon Konrads of Australia in Sydney Jan. 16; 400-meter individual medley—5:08.8, by Ian Black of Britain in Cardiff, Wales June 6; 440-yd. individual medley—5:08.8, by Black in Cardiff June 6; 440-yd. freestyle—4:19, by Konrads in Sydney Feb. 7; 800-meter free-style—8:59.6*, by Konrads in Sydney Jan. 10; 880-yd. freestyle—8:59.6, by Konrads in Sydney Jan. 10. **Women's** 100-meter breast-stroke—1:19.6, by Karin Beyer of East Germany at Leipzig Sept. 12, 1958; 100-meter butterfly—1:09.1, by Nancy Ramey of Mercer Island, Wash. in Chicago Sept. 2; 100-meter backstroke—1:11.4*, by Carin Cone of Ridgewood, N.J. in Chicago Sept. 6; 110-yd. butterfly—1:11.2*, by Becky Collins of Indianapolis in Redding, Calif. July 18; 200-meter butterfly—2:37*, by Becky Collins in Redding July 19; 200-meter backstroke—2:37.1, by Satoko Tanaka of Japan in Tokyo July 12; 220-yd. butterfly— 2:37*, by Becky Collins in Redding July 19; 400-meter individual medley—5:40.2, by Sylvia Ruuska of Berkeley, Calif. in Redding July 17; 400-meter medley relay—4:44.6*, by U.S. team (Carin Cone, Anne Bancroft, Becky Collins, Chris von Saltza) in Chicago Sept. 6; 800-meter freestyle—10:11.4, by Ilsa Konrads of Australia in Hobart, Australia Feb. 19; 880-yd. freestyle—10:11.4, by Ilsa Konrads in Hobart Feb. 19; 1,500-meter freestyle—19:25.7, by Ilsa Konrads in Sydney Jan. 14; 1,650-yd. freestyle—19:25.7, by Ilsa Konrads in Sydney Jan. 14.

* Corrected time

Weightlifting. Middle-heavyweight world records—1,008 3/5 lb. in 3 lifts & 305⅓ in the snatch, by Rudolf Plukfelder, 30, of the USSR in Warsaw Oct. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nobel Prizes. The Caroline Institute in Stockholm Oct. 15 anounced the award of the $42,606 Nobel Prize in Medicine to Dr. Severo Ochoa, 54, Spanish-born biochemistry professor at NYU College of Medicine, & Dr. Arthur Kornberg, 41, Brooklyn-born biochemistry professor at Stanford U. Medical School, for discoveries related to the biological synthesis of ribonucleic acid (RNA) & deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), compounds within chromosomes that play a vital role in passing on heriditary characteristics from one generation to the next. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 362C1]

Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum of art in New York, designed by the late Frank Lloyd Wright and described as the U.S.' most controversial building, was opened officially Oct. 21. Wright's only building in New York, the museum was a 6-story cylindrical structure with a spiraling ramp running from bottom to top. It was commissioned in 1943. [See p. 122A3]

Quintuplet girls were born to Mrs. Cecilia Hannan, 27, wife of AF. Lt. Charles G. Hanna, 29, in San Antonio, Tex. Oct. 20, but all died within hours.

MARRIED

Kate Roosevelt, 23, daughter of Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) & Mrs. John Hay Whitney (the former Betsey Cushing Roosevelt) and granddaughter of FDR, to N.Y. Post reporter William Haddad, 31; Oct. 17 in New York.

Charles Coburn, 82, actor, to Winifred Jean Clements Natzka, 41, widow of basso Oscar Natzka; Oct. 18 in Las Vegas. [See Vol. XI, p. 359H]

NEW BOOKS

Abraham Lincoln: A New Portrait. Edited by Henry B. Kranz. 22 essays on Lincoln's acquaintance with music, military affairs, law practice. Oct. 9. (Putnam, 252 pp., $4)†

Affectionately, F.D.R. A Son's Story of a Lonely Man. By James Roosevelt & Sidney Shalett. Intimate recollections of late President's son. Oct. 7. (Harcourt, Brace, 394 pp., $5.75)†

The Armada. By Garrett Mattingly. History of England's victory over Spanish Armada in 1588. Oct. 19. (Houghton, Mifflin, 443 pp., $6)†

A Fever in the Blood. By William Pearson. Sardonically humorous story of greed, corruption & party loyalty in gubernatorial election. Oct. 7. (St. Martin's Press, 333 pp., $4.50)*

Green Water, Green Sky. By Mavis Gallant. Expatriate U.S. family & friends maliciously quarrel their way through Paris, Venice & back to N.Y. Oct. 7. (Houghton, Mifflin, 154 pp., $3)*

Howells: His Life & World. By Van Wyck Brooks. About William Dean Howells, 19th-century American novelist-critic. Oct. 7. (Dutton, 296 pp., $5)†

Jefferson Davis: Confederate President. By Hudson Strode. Biography of Civil War figure. Oct. 14. (Harcourt, Brace, 556 pp., $6.75)†

Men and Atoms. By William L. Laurence. History of development of atomic power. Oct. 15. (Simon & Schuster, 302 pp., $4.50)†

Orde Wingate: A Biography. By Christopher Sykes. About British officer who became Zionist, trained Palestinian Jews, died in World War II Burma campaign. Sept. 21. (World, 575 pp., $6)†

The Road to Harpers Ferry. By J. C. Furnas. About John Brown & the backers of his pre-Civil War raid. Oct. 16. (Sloane, 477 pp., $6)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction